

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

RAIN.

Barometer, 29.54

August 15, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m. 90
Humidity 90, " 84

August 15, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 84
Humidity 91, " 82

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庚子年二月廿二日

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

大英報

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FAR EASTERN FLEET.

GRADUALLY CIRCUMSCRIBING GERMAN ACTION.

French and Belgians Still Holding Their Own.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 14, 3.55 p.m.

Great silence prevails in the main war theatres, only scraps of news filtering through.

Liege intact.

Liege is still intact, and after five days' fighting France maintains possession of the crest of the Vosges and is repulsing well-directed German attacks.

German Prisoners.

Belgium has asked France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners.

French Captures.

The French captured in the fighting along the Othain River a battery of artillery, three *mitrailleuses*, and ammunition wagons.

Our Far Eastern Fleet.

Aug. 14, 1.30 p.m.

The British Fleet is gradually circumscribing the action of the German Fleet in the Far East.

The Germans are concentrating at Tokyo and Yokohama preparatory to leaving, owing to the expectancy of war between Japan and Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Great Belgian Victory.

Aug. 13, 3.35 p.m.

The Liege forts are intact.

Yesterday's engagements will be known as the Battle of Haselen. They lasted throughout the day. By evening the Belgians had cleared the ground between Diest, Haselen and Zwick. The country was covered with dead. A portion of the Belgian Left wavered, but was reinforced.

Aug. 13, 5.50 p.m.

A Belgian official despatch confirms the victory at Haselen. The German losses are given as three-fifths of those engaged. The Belgian losses were slight.

The Belgians captured a number of quick-fires mounted on motor-cars.

German Regiment Annihilated.

Aug. 14, 4 a.m.

Simultaneously with the battle of Haselen, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses at Egeze, ten miles north of Namur (Belgium).

The French defeated and pursued the Germans in a two days' battle at the River Othain, south of Montmoy. They annihilated a regiment of Dragoons, and captured a thousand officers and men.

Russians Overcome Austrians.

The Russians captured the Austrian town of Sokal (Galicia) after dislodging the Austrians with heavy losses. The Russians pursued the enemy across the river Bug and destroyed two bridges and a viaduct.

The Overseas Forces.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the forces from Overseas.

Communication Interrupted.

Communication between Japan and Europe is interrupted.

Bulgaria's Assurance.

Bulgaria has assured Russia that she will observe the strictest neutrality.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England return shows its position as follows:

Reserve	£15,500,000
Public Deposits	8,000,000
Bank Deposits	8,250,000
Bank Securities	70,750,000

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities... 17 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Servian Demonstrations in Vienna and Traynik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Servian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Au.-tro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassination. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severely. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer as third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announces that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ceases. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrian blockade of Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consuls drop to 60%. Mr. Arquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germans ask for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 8 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Servian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhland enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 10.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germans ask for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans are desperately attacked. Fort *Soriano*, Lige, but were repulsed. Germans attack Malmedy in Alsace, compelling small French

frontier patrol to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace.

August 12.—British Cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oilly. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 13.—French papers say Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Liege.

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thought it advisable to found our conclusions almost entirely upon the events spoken to by the witnesses and, upon their probable sequence, in order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

"After carefully weighing the evidence, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Tuftes was mistaken, if he supposed that there was any intention on the part of the Empress of Ireland to pass port to port, or that she, in fact, by her lights manifested the intention of doing so; but it appears to us to be a mistake which would have been of

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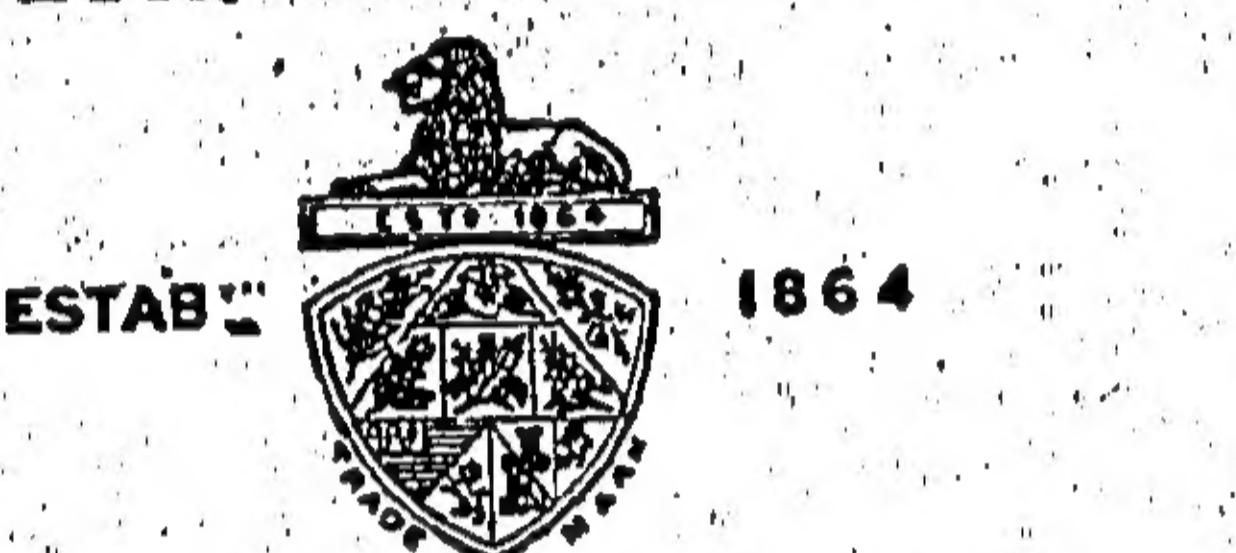
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or favour.

中華人民報

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

A UNITED EMPIRE

If there is one feature more gratifying than another to Britishers at this time of stress and turmoil, it is the patriotism which has been shown by the sons of Empire in all parts of the globe. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, immediately war became imminent, did not wait to be approached by the Mother Country; they voluntarily came forward with offers of men and money, and offered to place the services of their expeditionary forces at the command of the Old Country, to go wherever they were most needed. South Africa has not been found wanting, either, for, at the suggestion of the Union Government, the Imperial troops are to be removed from that part of the Empire, adequate arrangements having been made to replace them by a well-equipped force of men.

As showing that this is no mere passing wave of patriotic feeling, and that the offers of help were not made on the spur of the moment, occasion may be taken to recall a speech made by the New Zealand Minister of Defence some three months ago, when addressing a Navy League meeting. Speaking of his Dominion's adoption of national service, Mr. Allen stated that one purpose for which this new land force was created was that it might be sent, if ever it were needed, to the assistance of other portions of the Empire. He instanced the possibility of Canada or India needing their help, and remarked, with the approbation of his hearers, that it was a sound policy, and Imperialistic in the highest degree, that they should be ready

to meet the call. The Minister went on to observe that New Zealand had already entered on a scheme by which an organization was in existence under which the Empire knew what it might expect from them in case of need, and under which New Zealand knew what they would be expected to provide. Answering a query of his own as to what was meant by an expeditionary force, Mr. Allen said it was a definite force which the country knew she might rely upon and which she would be able to send to any part of the Empire. He added that he was satisfied that, when the opportunity was given, there would be no lack of volunteers from New Zealand.

When that utterance was made, the speaker, we may be sure, had little idea that the opportunity would come along in so short a space of time. But it has, and the confidence expressed by the Minister of Defence has been proved to be well-grounded. There has been a readiness—nay, an eagerness—shown, not only by New Zealand, but by the other Colonies as well, to come to the help of the Empire, which must fill all Britons with a profound feeling of pride and a deep and solid sense of satisfaction. A United Empire faces the days ahead with strong confidence and undying hope.

Chinese Colonisation

We notice that a Presidential Order has recently been issued in Peking which aims at colonising certain outlying portions of the Republic. The districts selected are in Kansu, Sinkiang, the borders of Szechuan and Yunnan, Kirin and Heilung-kiang, and the Order provides for the banishment of prisoners, sentenced to penal servitude for certain offences, to these localities. The districts named are, unlike many other parts of China, very sparsely populated, and it is obviously the intention of the Government to create in these places regular settlements, with an aim to eventual development. The prisoners affected will be those convicted of rebellion, gaol-breakers, forgery, etc., and these individuals may now have their terms of imprisonment converted into transportation to the places already mentioned.

A Promising Scheme

The scheme looks a sound one on the face of it, for it is very desirable that these men who are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment should be utilised to the country's advantage. There is no reason, either, why the plan should not prove as successful, provided it is well organised and carried out, as have the schemes in Siberia and, in the case of Britain, the early settlement of Van Diemen's Land and Botany Bay with prisoners. The scheme should have two effects. It should open up parts of the Republic which are now more or less neglected, and it should also have some effect in converting criminals into useful citizens. The experiment, a new one for China, will be watched with interest.

SAFETY ROLLER FOR
SHIPS AT SEA.An Invention to Minimise
Damage by Collision.

A novel device for minimising the effects of collision at sea has just been patented. It is proposed that above the sharp, razor-like bows of steamships, which, as many recent examples show, will rip up the side of another ship in collision, there shall be projecting braces to support a large steel roller, which would ensure that only a glancing blow would be delivered unless, as most infrequently happens, the ship is struck at dead right angles.

Captain F. Littlehales, the London agent of the Imperial Maritime Service Guild, told a *Daily News* representative that his criticism of Mr. Joseph Conrad's suggestion on the value of collision mats, published after the Empress of Ireland disaster, brought in about 500 letters to the guild, all containing ideas for minimising the risk of collision. Among them was that of the roller, sent in by an old seafaring man.

The seafarer explained that the idea had been given to him by another old sailor 20 years before, who was told there was no demand for such a contrivance. Captain Littlehales advised his correspondent to patent the invention, and this has been done.

Captain Littlehales pointed out that as a rule it was not the colliding vessel that suffered. She might have her bows crushed in by the impact, and still be able to remain afloat. The provision of some apparatus on the bows of steamers to secure that any blow that might be struck should be a glancing blow, would minimise the danger to the ship that was struck.

Sail Beats Steam.

The arrival at Immingham Dock, Lancs., of the sailing ship Port Jackson, with 9,000 bales of wool from Melbourne, marks the inauguration of an experiment which harks back to mid-Victorian days.

The heavy cost of storing wool has led Bradford importers to try this means of transport, which not only offers them lower freight rates than do the steamers, but also saves the warehousing charges in England during as many weeks as the sailing trip lasts in excess of the steamship.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY ARE NEVER ALONE THAT
ARE ACCOMPANIED WITH NOBLE
THOUGHTS.The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82;
dull.At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77;
dull.The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Two per ss.
Chiyuen to-day.Siberian Mail.—Due per ss. Lu-
show to-day.Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 31 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the
steamers Benham and Manchuria
and Lennox are reminded that
goods remaining undelivered after
Monday will be subject to rent.Musketry Practice.
We are asked to notify the
public that normal musketry
practice on the rifle-ranges will
re-commence on and after Thurs-
day next, August 20.Game Licences.
It is not fixed that licences to
shoot and take game, granted
under Ordinance No. 18 of 1914,
are due for renewal or issue on
the first day of September, 1914.

The German Consulate.

His Excellency the Governor
has been pleased to recognise Mr.
A. E. Carlton, American Vice-
Consul General, as being in charge
of the Imperial German Consulate
at Hongkong.

No Freight Circular.

Messrs. Lanks and Rogge
regret to inform their sub-scribers
that, owing to the present state of
affairs, they are unable to publish
their fortnightly freight circular
until further notice.

Hongkong University.

The Chinese Government is
selecting eight students in Chihli
to be sent to Hongkong University
for education. Students from other
provinces are also being dispatched at the Govern-
ment's expense.

Counterfeit Coin.

A Chihli man found in possession
of and uttering counterfeit coin
in Wan-chai was sent to gaol, at the
Police Court, this morning, for six months and ordered to be
exposed in the stocks for four hours.

Theft of Pigs.

A pig-stealer of Tung Chung,
Lamma Island, reports to the police
that on August 11 or 12, some
person stole from outside his shop
door a basket containing six
small pigs, valued at \$21.

Special Police Musketry.

It is notified that the special
Police will use the Volunteer
Rifle at Night West on Saturday
afternoon, commencing on
Saturday, the 22nd instant, from
4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Military Appointment.

Lieut. H. S. Moberly, 74th
Punjabis, has been appointed
Command Signalling officer, vice
Lieut. J. H. Bradney, D.C.L.I.
Lieut. Bradney has held the
appointment for one year and has
since been appointed Acting
A.D.C. to the General Officer
Commanding.

Bangles Stolen.

A Chinese married woman
living at 46, Lower Lascar Row,
reports to the police that some
person entered her house this
morning and took from her
wrist, while she was asleep, two
gold-mounted, rat-tan bangles,
worth \$38.

Ordinances Approved.

His Majesty the King has not
been advised to exercise his power
of disallowance with respect to the
following Ordinances:

Ordinance No. 12 of 1914—An
Ordinance to amend the Airships
Ordinance, 1912. Ordinance No.
16 of 1914—An Ordinance for
more effectually preventing the
Publication of Obscene Books,
Pictures, and other Articles.

Better Than We Hoped.

A Chinese who was sentenced
to three weeks' imprisonment by
Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police
Court, this morning, on pleading
guilty to stealing a jacket from
the Berlin Foundling Home, ex-
pressed surprise at the leniency
of the sentence. "Only three
weeks?" was his query. No won-
der his Worship lengthened

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.

A GENUINE SALE.

Gentlemen who are looking for
the opportunity to secure high-
class dress requirements at cheap
price will have their chance from
Monday next onwards at Messrs.
McKintosh and Company's store.
On the day named, the firm will
commence its first sale, to last for
two weeks, which has been planned
to clear its summer stock and
to provide room for new autumn
deliveries.

It is impossible to describe in
detail the many bargains which
will be offered, but one or two
may be mentioned. For instance,
several dozens of zephyr and print
shirts of the latest design, are
selling at \$2.50 each or six for
\$13.50, while ties, in neat patterns
and good colourings, out
from English silks, are being
offered at a great reduction.
There will also be a splendid op-
portunity of securing half-hose of
approved patterns at cheap rates;
while in boots and shoes, sample
pairs will be sold at cost price,
these are quite sound and new, and the
shapes are good. Really excellent
sweaters will be sold at \$3.50
apiece (the usual price being \$6),
while tennis shoes and boots,
slightly soiled, will be offering at
\$4.50 a pair.

There are many other bargains
too numerous to specifically men-
tion, and we would advise our
readers to pay an early visit to
this popular store.

C. P. R. Claim for Damages.

Toronto, July 14.—Mr. Holden,
K.O., counsel for the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company, states
that the company has fallen far short of
what was anticipated, and that, in
consequence, the Directors have
decided to abandon the project.
Money is a very scarce commodity in
the Colony just at present.

Canton Insurance Company,
Ltd.—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—
\$16.100 per share.Hongkong Fire Insurance Com-
pany—\$335 per share, sellers.China Fire Insurance Company—
\$85 per share, sellers.Hongkong and Whampoa Dock
Company—75 per cent. premium,
sellers.Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboat Company—\$41 per
share, sellers.China and Manila Steamship
Company—\$137 per share.Hongkong Gas Company—
\$135 per share, sellers.Hongkong Hotel Company—
\$240 per share, nominal.Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per
cent. Debentures—\$50.Indo-China S.N. Company—
10 per cent. dis., sellers.Douglas Steamship Company—
\$83 per share, sellers.China Sugar Refining Com-
pany, Ltd.—\$273 per share,
sellers.Luzon Sugar Refining Com-
pany, Ltd.—\$100 per share,
sellers.Hongkong Ice Company—
\$124 per share, sellers.Hongkong Rope Manufacturing
Company, Ltd.—\$150 per
share, sellers.Hoogkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company—\$173 per
share, ex. div., sellers.Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—
\$16 per share, buyers.A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—
\$22 per share, buyers.Hongkong High Level Tram-
way Co., Ltd.—210 per cent.
premium, sellers.Hongkong Steam Laundry Co.,
Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.Green Island Cement Co. (old
issue)—\$40 per share, buyers.Green Island Cement Co. (new
issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.Hongkong Land Investment
Co., Ltd.—\$134 per share,
buyers.Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—
\$7 per share, sellers.Ward's Building Co., Ltd.—
\$40 per share, buyers.

THE CRISIS OF 1905.

How France and Germany
Escaped War.

The Paris correspondent of the
Daily Telegraph wired on July
13 as follows:

Why there was no war between
France and Germany in 1905 is
now explained quasi-officially for
the first time by Senator Almond.
The revelation was made at a
speech at Raincy. It is well
known that when M. Delcasse
resigned after the visit of the
Kaiser to Tangier ten years ago
it was because France then was
not prepared for war. But what
is new in the statement made by
Senator Almond is the scene at
the memorable Cabinet meeting
in which M. Delcasse offered his
resignation. M. Almond is
especially qualified to make this
revelation as he has been chair-
man of the Finance Committee of
the Chamber and an intimate
friend of the ministers in
question.

M. Almond, referring to the
long negotiations about Morocco,
said:

"The difficulties do not date
back to yesterday. They go back
ten years. It was on the day
when we learned from the press
that the German Emperor was
to land at Tangier. What was
he going to do there? We were
there obviously to lay the founda-
tion of

THE CHINESE PARADOX.

Puzzle for Students of History.

Those Englishmen who find pleasure, amidst the crowding problems of home affairs, to endeavour to form clear ideas concerning the course of events in China, must have been greatly perplexed during the past fortnight by the sharp conflict between authoritative and official opinions on the subject. To appreciate the inwardness of the situation and its apparently irreconcilable anomalies, account should be taken of the traditional workings and traditions of the mandarin system, and of the fundamental fact that the Central Government, hard pressed for funds to pay the troops upon whom its very existence depends, is at this moment endeavouring to raise a new loan in Europe.

Dr. Ernest Morrison, who made his great reputation as *Times* correspondent at Peking and who has since become Political Adviser to Yuan Shih-k'ai, speaks on Chinese affairs with the voice of one having authority. Yet even the most casual bus-top reader of the daily papers cannot fail to have been impressed of late by the fact that between this eminent expert's uncompromising optimism and the day's news from Peking there has suddenly appeared a wide gulf, full of things unexplained.

On June 25, for instance, Dr. Morrison announced, through the *Times* and other papers, that tranquillity was firmly established throughout the length and breadth of China, that the general situation was better than it had ever been at any time in his experience, and the outlook more promising. Almost at the very moment that these views were being expressed, the rich city of Kalgan (one of the few that escaped sacking during the revolution) was being ruthlessly looted by the First Division of Yuan's regular army, thus emphasising once again the elemental truth that China's chronic unrest is not political, but economic, in its origins.

The two 'Young Chinas.'

Again, in the course of the same interviews, Dr. Morrison warmly repudiated the idea that Yuan Shih-k'ai's policy is in any sense that of a reactionary autocracy, or that he has cut himself off from the Young China party. According to the Political Adviser, whose utterances must be regarded as more or less official, "The 70 members of the Council of State which stands behind the President represent every shade of opinion in China... the best and most progressive politicians of the Manchu regime are working in the fullest harmony with the pick of the Young China party." Only a week later we find the correspondent of the *Times* at Peking describing this Council as "solely a Presidential organ—its 70 members all favouring of the past, a regular mobilisation of the Old Brigade.

"There is no Young Chinese among them."

The wide discrepancy between these statements arises, of course, from the use of the expression "Young China" in two very different senses. Most competent observers on the spot, including the majority of the Diplomatic Body, consider that the President is fully justified in excluding Young China—meaning thereby the turbulent politicians of Sun Yat-sen's following—from his counsels and offices. But to blazon this truth abroad might be impolite, since it might alienate the sympathies of many well-meaning idealists in particular, and antagonise that important element in public opinion which has persistently identified Young China with Christianity. Therefore, it is only natural that Dr. Morrison, Mr. Chen Chin-tao (special Financial Commissioner), and others interested in maintaining China's credit abroad should be led to describe the English-speaking members of Yuan's present Cabinet as "staunch, classical, and considerate such as Liang Tung-tung and Sun Pao-chih, as typi-

sentatives of 'Young China,' but no intelligent person on the spot would thus classify them.

The Financial Position.

Turning to the purely financial aspects of the situation—admittedly the most important—Dr. Morrison declares that China's financial position is growing stronger every day; furthermore, on Yuan's authority, he announces that China has no difficulty in meeting her obligations of the Boxer indemnity, and so far from having any idea of postponing payments thereof, intends rather to expedite them in future. "Large amounts of surplus revenue," he says "after the retention in the foreign banks of sums sufficient to meet all obligations for six months ahead, are being returned to the Chinese Government."

On close examination, all these statements merely amount to proof that the President, after firmly suppressing the activities of Young China, has been able, by the aid of his own adherents and foreign loans, to restore once again something of the Central Government's authority in the provinces and partly to re-establish the old financial and legal relations between them and the metropolitan administration. Accepting the official figures quoted by Dr. Morrison, the official Government's revenues for the current year up to date, amount to about seven million dollars (Mexican) from general taxation and thirty-four millions of dollars from the Salt Gabelle.

This total, equivalent in sterling to about £4,000,000, still falls short of the regular quota, remitted by the provinces under the Manchu dispensation, and, inasmuch as the country's foreign obligations have been greatly increased since the revolution, it is evidently insufficient to enable the Central Government to pay its way. The remittances from the provinces are in themselves a highly satisfactory sign of the re-establishment of effective authority emanating from Peking; and as that authority increases the contributions to the national exchequer may be expected to grow.

At the same time, it would be unwise to overlook the consideration that these recent provincial remittances may have been influenced to some extent by a desire to assist Yuan Shih-k'ai in the negotiation of new foreign loans, part of which would naturally filter through to the provinces for the redemption of their depreciated paper money. The necessity for keeping up the country's credit abroad is certainly recognised more clearly by the merchants and officials of the South than by the Minister of Finance at Peking.

Big Trade Deficit.

But, be this as it may, the really dangerous position of China's finances is shown by the facts and figures of the Trade Report for 1913, recently published by the Inspector-General of Customs. It shows a continually increasing trade balance against China, involving a deficit of about £20,000,000 per annum, with no unseen sources of revenue in any way capable of meeting this drain. The Chinese Government now hopes to relieve the situation by obtaining the consent of the Powers to a considerable increase of the Customs tariff, as provided for in the Mackay Treaty of 1901. But any relief thus effected can only be temporary at best, unless exports can be simultaneously stimulated, and this is evidently impossible so long as brigandage and "squeezing" remain chronic in the interior. The elimination of White Wolves and predatory mandarins would do more for the Chinese people than a 12 per cent. import duty.

Thus we come, once again, to the old, well-worn conclusion, that the first need of the Chinese is good administration and the strengthening of the executive. Dr. Morrison tells us so, and it is true. That Yuan has strengthened his executive is undeniable. It remains to be seen whether with the materials at his disposal he can evolve in time a good administration. J. O. P. Bland in the *Observer*,

CHINESE TRADE IN DRUGS.

Drawbacks of the Present Reform.

The stagnation of all business in China has been the subject of much anxious inquiry. Various reasons have been assigned for it—the prevalence of outlaws in all provinces, depreciated paper currency, lack of credit due to the collapse of the native banks, and the continuance of petty plots, resulting in general unrest and lack of confidence. None of the explanations quite meets the case, says the *Times*. If there are bandits, the hold of the Government on all provinces is stronger to-day than it has been since the Empress Dowager died.

If there are plots, they are feeble compared with what the past two years have seen. And if credit facilities are lacking, the notorious proclivity of the Chinese to trade under any conditions ought to overcome even this disability.

There remains one explanation which has not yet been given in print. With due allowance for all other factors, the fundamental cause may well be the suppression of opium cultivation. Opium was the natural currency of the Chinese farmer, his margin of wealth out of which he paid for foreign luxuries, such as piece goods, and now he is no longer allowed to grow it. Fourteen provinces have been closed to Indian opium, which means that they are officially clear of native cultivation. Among them is Szechuan, which was formerly the largest cultivator of native opium and the largest customer of the Shanghai foreign merchant.

In the Customs Decennial Report for 1892 to 1901 the Commissioner of Customs at Chungking, who had made a special study of this question, calculated that Szechuan annually produced 150,000 piculs (approximately 133 lbs.) of opium. "Of this," he said, "some 55 per cent. passes the border under license for consumption in other provinces, about 12 per cent. goes through the Custom House, while 33 per cent. is consumed locally."

Let it be borne in mind that opium is the easiest possible crop to cultivate. It will grow anywhere and almost at any time, it needs no manuring or attention. Thus it admirably fills in the time between spring and autumn harvests. When the poppy is in flower the women go round and tear the capsules, next day gathering in bowls the juice that has exuded in the previous 24 hours. That is the crude opium which can, or could, be taken to established shops in the nearest village and exchanged against so much silver. There was just a risk that rain might fall while the capsules were exuding and ruin the juice, but the process was so quick that this danger was slight.

Effects of Suppression.

On the question of the much-disputed curse of opium I will not touch, because it is one on which no amount of facts and figures will make the faintest impression on the enthusiastic reformer. I merely mention in passing that the use of cocaine and morphia in China is rapidly increasing.

The farmers have been told to grow cotton and wheat. But cotton will only grow under certain conditions, and wheat is so heavy that its price doubles at 40 miles from the place of production. Both are comparatively difficult and costly to cultivate.

Indirectly, there is little doubt that the suppression of the trade in native opium is responsible for much of the paper money which affects the country, paper notes being invented to supply a currency when opium failed.

It is also responsible for the enormous numbers of "out-of-work"—potential and actual bandits—cannot be questioned. Opium, which they could grow so easily, made just the difference to them between starvation and subsistence.

It seems an extraordinary thing that men should risk being fined and tortured and shot for the sake of growing opium. But this want of the bare margin between want and self-support explains much. In a word, the suppression of native opium cultivation has

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

SHORT RATIONS.

Cook Fined For Stealing Volunteers' Beef.

Before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, a cook employed at the Volunteer Headquarters, was charged by Sergeant Major Higby with stealing 2 lbs. of beef which he should have cooked as rations for the guard.

It was explained that eight lbs. of beef were sent by the contractor, and defendant put two lbs. in a tin and passed the beef on to a coolie, leaving only six for the guard.

His Worship asked if there had been any over would it have been looked upon as a perquisite for the cook?

Sergeant Major Higby said if the meat had been cooked properly there would not have been any over.

Defendant said he did not steal the beef; he was sending it back to the contractor.

The coolie found in possession of the beef said he thought he was carrying an empty tin.

Defendant was fined \$10 or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

TALLYMAN SENTENCED.

Six Months for Embezzlement.

Cheung Fung-hai, formerly a tallyman employed by the Nippon Yuen Kaisha, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, by Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, on pleading guilty to embezzlement, on divers counts, of about \$1,000. He was arrested by a Chinese detective at Kowloon when about to leave for Canton. He then had in his possession \$130, but it was ascertained that he had been in Macao.

Sergeant Pincoit had charge of the case.

MASTER PEARLERS.

DROWNED.

N.W. Australian Tragedy.

The pearl community of Broome, N. W. Australia, was visited with a sad loss during the weekend July 18. Two well-known and much respected masters pearlers—Messrs. T. Ure and J. Clarke—had their pearlers working in deep water, many miles from the coast. Of the small fleet working in that locality, their boats were furthest out. On the night of Wednesday, the 8th ult. they had been to visit a friend on another lugger, and were returning to their boats in company, in a very small, flat-bottomed dinghy. Since the moment of starting from the lugger, nothing has been seen of them, and it is almost beyond hope that they can be safe anywhere. Their absence was not thought of until the next day when diving commenced.

The alarm for drugs.

The alarming extent to which morphia smuggling has been on the increase in China since the suppression of opium cultivation is illustrated by a case which has occupied the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

It may be mentioned that the importation of morphia into China was illegal even before the opium campaign began, but the prohibition has lately been reinforced by a strong Presidential mandate, and the officers of the Maritime Customs have been ordered to keep a special look-out for morphia, cocaine, heroin, and the like.

The ease with which these substances can be smuggled, as compared with opium, which has a strong smell, and the profits obtainable make the business highly attractive.

In giving his evidence at the trial Wolfe, the tide-surveyor, said that during the past two months the Customs officials at Shanghai alone had seized and confiscated about 200 lbs. of morphia, sometimes concealed in cargo, sometimes in passengers' luggage.

The chief offenders were stevedores, servants, and crews of ships; and smugglers received

from \$5 to \$20 a lb. for bringing in the drug, which witness described as fetching a higher price than opium or gold. Most of this morphia, said witness, came from Japan.

It is hardly necessary to add that, whatever the evils of opium smoking, those of using morphine and cocaine are vastly greater.

Apart from morphia, there is on question that opium smuggling is practised on a large scale.

Recent revelations have shown that the smuggling of Persian opium along the Siberian railway has become a regular trade, and in the provinces of Shensi and Kueichow to mention but two on which trustworthy evidence is available—the same profitable, if risky, business attracts large numbers of daring spirits. It is an axiom that an Oriental nation will not do without some narcotic.

HERE'S SOME GOOD NEWS!

SALE

OF SURPLUS
SEASON'S STOCK

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From Monday Aug. 17th to Saturday Aug. 29th.
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WESTWARD.

S.S. "C. ApCar," 4,600 tons, Capt. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 21st Aug.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,339 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched as above on 31st August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1914.

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Sailing Date

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Tilmanock ..JAVA 2nd half Aug.SHAI 2nd half Aug.

Tilaiap ..JAVA 2nd half Aug.JAPAN 2nd half Aug.

Tikini ..SHAI 2nd half Aug.JAVA 2nd half Aug.

Tilpanas ..SHAI 2nd half Aug.JAVA 1st half Sept.

Tilazoom ..JAVA 1st half Sept.SHAI 1st half Sept.

Tiluwong ..JAVA 1st half Sept.JAPAN 1st half Sept.

Tiliman ..JAVA 1st half Oct.JAVA 2nd half Oct.

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Capt. Murai T. 20,000

Kamo Maru WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Capt. T. 16,000

Sado Maru TUESDAY, 25th Aug.

Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500

Yokohama Maru TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

Capt. T. 12,500

Ceylon Maru SATURDAY, 22nd Aug.

Capt. T. 12,500

Colombo Maru MONDAY, 17th Aug.

Capt. T. 5,000

Tango Maru TUESDAY, 25th Aug.

Capt. Sekine T. 9,600

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama ... TUES., 25th Aug.

Capt. Sekine T. 9,600

SHANGHAI, Moji Kirin Maru WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.

Capt. T. 5,000

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

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CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI..... Liangchow 17th Aug. at 3 p.m.

H'HOW, F'HOI & H'PHONG Kialong 19th Aug. at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.. Chinhuia 19th Aug. at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.. Taming 25th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIREC'T SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANU"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean." Special arrangement for first-class passengers, with a spacious and tastefully decorated saloon underneath. The bridge and poop tween decks have been constructed so as to be readily adapted for a large number of third-class passengers. A wireless telegraph installation is being fitted. The propelling machinery, by the Wallend Slipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 24, 40, and 68 in. by 48 in. stroke, steam being supplied by five single-ended main boilers working at a pressure of 200 lbs, and capable of giving the vessel a sea speed of 12.12 knots. As the vessel left the ways she was named by Mrs. Edward Browne, wife of Professor Edward Browne, of Cambridge University, son of Sir Benjamin C. Browne, chairman of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd. In the absence of Mr. Allan McGregor, the managing director of the company, the owners were represented by his son, Mr. Cameron McGregor, and Mr. S. A. Morris, and Captain Willy. There were also present Captain Webster, the commander of the vessel, and Mr. Boyd, the chief engineer.

Large Ship in the Greek Merchant Marine.

There was launched last month from the works of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, at Birkenhead, the first of two steamers building by them for the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece for passenger and emigrant service to the United States. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gennadius, the wife of the Hellenic Minister in London. The religious service of the Greek Church was conducted by the Very Rev. Archimandrite Dr. N. Yianouli. The vessel, which was named the Vasilefs Constantinos, is the largest in the Greek merchant marine. She has a length of 500 feet, with a speed of 18 knots. Accommodation is provided for 560 first and second class passengers and 1,800 emigrants. The vessel is fitted with wireless telegraphy, and the lifeboat capacity is more than sufficient for a full complement of passengers and crew. Mr. W. L. Hitchens (chairman of Cammell, Laird), who presided at the subsequent luncheon, read a congratulatory telegram from M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier. The Greek Minister said that was a memorable day for their merchant marine since it added to their fleet the largest and the best ship they had.

For further particulars, apply to

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer. From En route or about For Will leave on or about

Tilbodas..... JAPAN 1st half Aug.

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Tilpanas ..SHAI 2nd half Aug.JAVA 1st half Sept.

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

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LOG BOOK

Wireless Direction Finder.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company report that the tests of the new wireless direction finder, known as the Marconi-Tosi apparatus, which was installed on the company's steamer Royal George, have proved satisfactory. The apparatus enables the liner, even in the thickest weather, and without the aid of compass or sextant, to find her position when she is within a radius of about 50 miles of a fixed wireless station, or one on board a ship whose position is known. Moreover, should she pick up the wireless distress signal on this apparatus she is able to set her course towards its source, even though the ship in distress has not been able to give her position.

New Glen Liner.

Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd., have launched from the new berths at the east end of their shipyard at Hebburn-on-Tyne the "Glenyle," a handsomely modelled twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer for the service of the Glen Line (Messrs. McGregor, Gow and Co.). The principal dimensions are:—Length 516 ft. 8 in.; breadth, 62 ft. 4 in.; and depth 37 ft. 8 in., with a dead-weight capacity of 13,400 tons. The vessel, which has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade, has a long bridge, poop, and forecastle, with seven large holds. One of the holds and two of the tween decks are insulated for the carriage of frozen or chilled cargo. Accommodation is provided in state rooms amidships for first-class passengers, with a spacious and tastefully decorated saloon underneath. The bridge and poop tween decks have been constructed so as to be readily adapted for a large number of third-class passengers. A wireless telegraph installation is being fitted. The propelling machinery, by the Wallend Slipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 24, 40, and 68 in. by 48 in. stroke, steam being supplied by five single-ended main boilers working at a pressure of 200 lbs, and capable of giving the vessel a sea speed of 12.12 knots. As the vessel left the ways she was named by Mrs. Edward Browne, wife of Professor Edward Browne, of Cambridge University, son of Sir Benjamin C. Browne, chairman of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd. In the absence of Mr. Allan McGregor, the managing director of the company, the owners were represented by his son, Mr. Cameron McGregor, and Mr. S. A. Morris, and Captain Willy. There were also present Captain Webster, the commander of the vessel, and Mr. Boyd, the chief engineer.

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Return Tours to Japan!

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang" "Kumsang" "Lova" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

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For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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"Shire" Line Service.—Hounewa d.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing LONDON & AN EVEREADY, Carnarvonshire,1st Aug.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA V'VER STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA V'VER STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA V'VER STLE, Cardiganshire30th Sept.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

WANDA OF THE MYSTERIES.

BY

SAMUEL MERWIN.

[Below will be found another of Samuel Merwin's stories, recounting a new incident in the charmed life of Miss Austin. The writer of the story has won considerable eminence for his Far Eastern tales. This one appeared in a recent issue of *Macmillan's*.]

It was Sunday afternoon in Tientsin. In the little park that is the most perfectly British thing in the British Concession, a Sikh band of fifty pieces was playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Tourists strolled about the gravel paths. Japanese, Hindu, and Chinese amahs placidly wheeled the perambulators of ruddy British babies. Outside, on the corner, a yellow Shantung policeman, baton under arm, languidly watched the carriages and rickshaws roll by.

Within the park, on the bench that was set far back amid the shrubbery, sat Miss Edith Austin, with a red portfolio on her knee, writing a letter with a fountain-pen. Beside her a tiny Pekinese dog, black with one white ear, was curled in slumber. Tucked away inside the portfolio was a bag of American chocolates, into which Miss Austin's left hand made occasional forays. Her slim figure was comfortably relaxed; but her pretty mouth twisted itself unconsciously with the strokes of the pen, her brows gathered every now and then into a V-winkle just above the straight, rather long nose, and her usually demure hazel eyes were, deep with the immense seriousness of a philosophy based on nearly twenty years of living.

"I realize now, Harriet dear, that I can never, never again be the simple, ignorant child I was up to this year. Life has been particularly hard for me, I think. Even with Mother I have to be careful what I say. She's a dear, but she isn't modern. She just isn't."

"And Aunt and Uncle—now, you know how perfectly bully it was of them to bring me on this glorious journey round the world. You're right—I owe them everything for that."

Miss Austin had been hazily conscious, while she was writing, of some unusual disturbance on the grass-plot at her right, where, a few moments earlier, three little Britons had been playing a game with jack-knives. Now she looked over there and with an effort collected her faculties.

A young girl of about her own age—a remarkably small and remarkably pretty girl whom she had seen of late about the hotel—came running out from the bushes, closely pursued, by a sinister little band of Chinese coolies. Her hat had been nearly torn off and one sleeve of her bodice was in shreds. She was deathly pale, and was panting for breath.

As Edith's startled eyes were taking in the extraordinary scene, a good-looking young American hurried to the rescue. But two of the Chinese held the girl, and the other bore the American to the ground, beating him savagely.

Edith wondered if it were a dream. The band, she knew, was still playing.

The American lay still—there on the ground. They were leaving him, and were dragging the girl away. Edith sprang up, dropping the portfolio, and ran after them. "Don't do that!" she found herself shouting.

"Help her! Help her!"

A few steps carried her past a group of trees and shrubs, and there, out of view from her bench, was a large camera on a tripod, and a young fellow beside it, smoking a cigarette and turning a crank. By him stood a thin man with a Derby hat on the back of his head, grayish hair, and big, horn spectacles.

"Really, Harriet, there's no particular mystery about life. People are simple...."

A shadow fell across the paper. She raised her eyes, and found the moving-picture heroine standing before her.

This girl was hardly above five feet tall, and could have weighed little more than ninety pounds. Even as she stood quietly there, her lithe young body seemed to respond uncontrollably to the swinging rhythm of the band; by some subtle physical suggestion, she appeared on the point of breaking into a bewildering succession of bendings and posings.

"She's the gracefulness thing I ever saw," said Edith to herself. Her skin was fair and fresh; her hair, under the big shade hat, was really golden; her face mouth was quivering on the brink of a smile; her eyes were large, blue, and liquid.

"Mind if I sit down with you?" asked the girl.

Edith was conscious of a thrill of pleasure. This adorable little creature, who looked like a child, was really a grown-up actress. She earned her living, independently, in a world of men. She came and went as she chose. She had certainly travelled far; she had doubtless experienced much.

Yet there was not a wrinkle in the fair skin, and the blue eyes were as candid as a baby's. "I'm right," thought Edith, as she made room on the bench; "she's as simple and sweet as if they'd kept her in a convent."

"But, I was going to say—you remember the talk we used to have—back before either of us knew the world at all—when we were first reading "Candida" and "Woman and Economics"—and we used to wonder how it would seem really to escape from our dreadful suburban seclusion and see a bit of this great man's world for ourselves."

"Well, I have seen a bit of it!"

"I've seen—don't ever whisper a word, dear!—a prize-fight in a Shanghai opium den. I was second to one of the fighters. I helped him take off his shirt. And oh, Harriet, it was wonderful! You're no idea—the thrill, I don't know your name."

Edith told her.

"Mine's Conridge—my stage name, that is. I'm from Bridgeport, Connecticut. You see—edge from my city, 'Conn' from my State. I think it's nice to be patriotic where we can—don't you?"

"Your first name's Edith, you say? I'm going to call you that, if you don't mind. I always get mixed up last names."

"I don't mind at all," replied Edith, conscious that she was being swept along rather rapidly.

"My first name's Wanda. You are stopping at the Astor House, aren't you?"

As Wanda put the question she turned and looked back through the shrubbery toward the big hotel across the street. Built for comfort during the long summers, the front wall of the structure was set back behind a tier of broad verandahs or galleries that extended the full width of the building and on around the corner. The outside rooms on each floor opened on the gallery by sheltered doors, long rows of them. Thus it was possible, by using the galleries and the outside stairways connecting them (these latter were around the corner at the end of the building),

to go from any one outside room to any other without entering the interior corridors of the building.

"That's my room," said Edith, "on the third floor, second from the corner—near where that man is walking up and down, the one with the black moustache."

Wanda's eyelids dropped for a moment, as if her thoughts had strayed afar. Then, in an impenetrably casual tone, she said: "Do you know that man?"

Edith did not. "Oh, I've seen him around. And he's tried to flirt with me."

Wanda's face assumed a sympathetic expression. "He would do that," she murmured.

"He's a bad actor, if you want my opinion. But then—he gave a little sigh,—"most of 'em are. And he has nice eyes. He's the tenor in that English concert company that's doing the Coast—the 'Purple Mysteries.' You know."

Edith said she had seen the advertisements.

"They're a phony bunch. The press is that they're big London people who can't afford to have their names known. They play in purple costumes and purple silk masks. We've been running into 'em all along—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai."

The conversation flagged for a little while. The two girls watched the passers-by. A note of melancholy crept into the voice of the little actress.

"Oh, my dear," she observed later, "if you knew what I've had to endure from men. A girl is so helpless."

Edith looked at her, and was surprised to see that the corners of her mouth were sagging wearily and that there were tears in her eyes. She wondered what disturbing memory had so suddenly depressed that volatile spirit. It seemed hardly possible that there could be any strain of sadness in the life of so lovely and youthful a person.

"I ran away from 'im and went to Chicago. I had a dreadful time—no money at all. There was men who would have advanced me some, but of course I couldn't take it—not that way."

"Of course not," murmured Edith.

"And, as I couldn't very well go to any other manager until I was free from Will—you see, he had always been my manager; Will M. Ryan of the Ryan Amusement Co.—there, literally wasn't any way I could turn. One week I almost starved."

Wanda slowly turned her head and met Edith's troubled gaze.

"She brushed a tear from her cheek.

"You'll think I'm a fool," she murmured.

Edith shook her head. "Indeed I won't," she replied impulsively. "I wish you would tell me what is the matter." And she rested a gentle hand on the girl's sleeve.

"Wanda mused. "I wonder if I could tell you!"

"Please. Were you reminded of something sad?"

Wanda smiled mournfully. "I never forget it," she replied.

"Only you have to keep up most of the time. I guess that's what makes life so hard. Laugh and the world laughs with you, you know."

She fell to musing again. "Tell me, Edith," she remarked, after a moment, "do you think there's such a thing in the world as a true friend?"

"I'm sure there is!" cried Edith. "Won't you tell me? Perhaps I could help."

Wanda brushed her shoulders.

"It's beyond that. Nobody could help me now."

Her pathetic eyes again sought Edith's girlish face.

"I don't know, what do you do?"

"You're a dear girl, Edith, but I don't believe you've had enough experience of life to understand."

"I've seen a good deal," said Edith.

There was so much quiet assurance in her tone that Wanda flushed at her glance of surprise and inquiry, then dropped her eyes and remarked:

"You see, dear, I was married two years ago—"

"Married!"

The exclamation slipped by Edith's guarding lips. Then, in fear that she had betrayed some inexperience, she hurried on:

"You surprised me. You seem so young and inexperienced yourself."

"Oh, my dear, my dear!"

murmured Wanda. "If you knew all I've seen—! I had to leave 'im. He's a drunkard."

"And he beat me."

"Beat you!"

"With a razor-strop. I could show you—there's marks on my back now. He got to bringing other women right into our apartment—made me wait on them. He was—oh, I can't! You wouldn't understand! He made me work all the time, rehearsing and playing, and then took my salary away from me—every cent. Not even carfare for me—"

Edith did not. "Oh, I've seen him around. And he's tried to flirt with me."

Wanda's eyes were brimming again. She nodded. "He was dreadful. I had to keep my state-room door locked—until Miss La Place came in with me. You must have seen him around here—thin man with grayish hair. Mr. Hemmingway."

"And horn spectacles."

"Yes. Always smoking a cigar."

"Why," Edith mused, "I thought he looked very, quiet and—"

"My dear," Wanda interrupted impressively, "the quiet ones are the worst. There was a tenor singer—he was only a high baritone, really—with the Acorn Opera Company—he was the quiet kind—that! You've no idea! I got worn out fighting him. Sometimes I wonder what's the use."

"But you mustn't feel that way. That is weakness. You must keep up the fight—always."

"I know. But it does wear you out. Specially when you can't see anything ahead.... Well, anyway, when we landed at Yokohama I found these cables from Will!"

She took the folded papers from her purse and spread them out for Edith to read.

"While we were in Japan and Shanghai I got a cable every day. Then for two weeks there was nothing. I couldn't imagine what it meant. Hemmingway knew something, I'm sure—he acted so queer. Then, two days ago, this came."

She laid the message on Edith's portfolio. "See, it's from Will."

"I know. But it does wear you out. Specially when you can't see anything ahead.... Well, anyway, when we landed at Yokohama I found these cables from Will."

"I ran away from 'im and went to Chicago. I had a dreadful time—no money at all. There was men who would have advanced me some, but of course I couldn't take it—not that way."

"Of course not," murmured Edith.

"And I couldn't very well go to any other manager until I was free from Will—you see, he had always been my manager; Will M. Ryan of the Ryan Amusement Co.—there, literally wasn't any way I could turn. One week I almost starved."

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"Oh, my dear, my dear!"

murmured Wanda. "If you knew all I've seen—! I had to leave 'im. He's a drunkard."

"And he beat me."

Wanda pressed her handkerchief to her eyes. "It's terrible. I don't know how I came to confide in you in this way. But I've got to talk to somebody. It's either some kind of sympathy and help or—her voice quivered and there were people. And you were here. I thought maybe you'd let me talk. I had to talk to somebody. I'm all alone—and perfectly helpless. Hemmingway is even holding back my salary, just the way Will always did. I don't know what to do. It life has got to be like this, I don't know if I can."

"Wanda gave her a grateful look, and continued: "We weren't three days out from San

Francisco before I found that I had to fight the director of this company."

"You don't mean—" breathed Edith.

Wanda's eyes were brimming again. She nodded. "He was dreadful. I had to keep my state-room door locked—until Miss La Place came in with me. You must have seen him around here—thin man with grayish hair. Mr. Hemmingway."

"And horn spectacles."

"Yes. Always smoking a cigar."

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NOTICE

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are, hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to: The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and as to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money, and the substitution, therefore, of the following words:—"To take, to apply, enforce, release, realize, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of articles 56, namely, the words "for not

exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings,

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five of the roof, the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and 4th" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong 21st July 1914.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 To-night 9.15

A Monster Programme

OF NEW PICTURES

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MEET ME TO-NIGHT
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MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day--just a little, diluted with water--pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

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One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY

the 17th August 1914 commencing
at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Sundry House-
hold Furniture.On View from day of Sale.
Terms:--As usual.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.



PURE MILK
FROM THE DAIRY FARM
FRESH MILK
DIRECT FROM THE COW.
STERILIZED MILK
EXPRESSLY FOR TRAVELLER'S
SOURED MILK
THE DRINK FOR DYSPEPTICS.
SEPARATED MILK
CREAM ONLY EXTRACTED: NOTHING ADDED.
FRESH CREAM DAILY.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BEN LOMOND,"

From ANTWERP, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signer on or before the 4th August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongsides. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo, remaining on board Thursday, 13th August 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday 17th instant, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 17th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 10th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent, Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINC SANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Under-signer within three months from date.

GILMAN & CO., Lloyd's Agents.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

NOTICES

PEAK CLUB.

THE Band will play as usual in the grounds on Saturday night next, 15th instant. If wet a selection of music will be performed in the B. l Room.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Hongkong, August 12th, 1914.

TO PARENTS.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

BOARD Lodging & Education at most moderate terms. Portuguese Chinese, French, etc. Complete commercial course in English. Opens 1st September. Apply RECTOR.

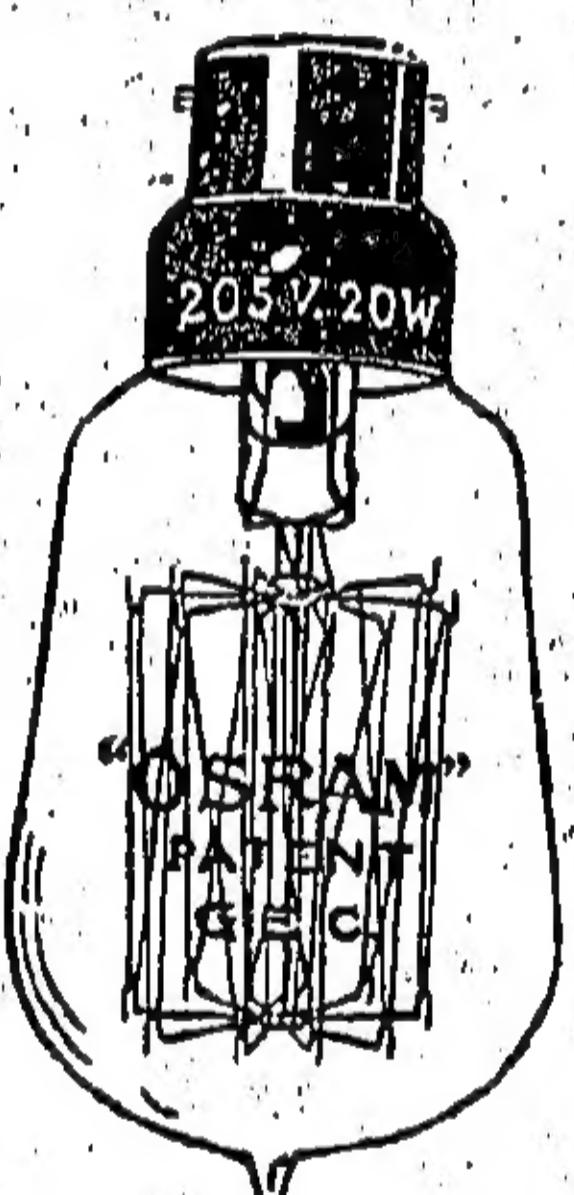
SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunkr coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.



POST OFFICE

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M. Aug. 16th 9 a.m. Swatow—Per HAIMUN 18th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 17th Aug.

Hollow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per HANOI 17th Aug. 10 a.m. Shanghai & North China—Per LIANG CHOW, 17th Aug. 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 18th Aug. 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, S'hai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, & S. Francisco (Europe via San Pedro)—Per MANCHURIA, 18th inst.—Swatow, 13th inst. Hainan, Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th Aug.

Hollow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 18th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Aiping—Per SOSHU MARU, 19th Aug. 9 a.m.

Formosa via K'lang Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Europe via Canada)—Per PANAMA M., 19th Aug. 2 p.m.

Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 19th inst. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Aug.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 25th Aug. 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO M., 25th Aug. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.

Straits & Colombo—Per KATORI M., 29th inst., 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th Aug.

America—Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B. C., and Soate—Per SADO MARU, 28th Aug. 3 p.m.

NO. NEED TO WRAP UP AGAINST

SORE THROAT

if you suck
Formamint Tablets.

Sore Throat is not due to cold or damp, but to germs.

Formamint kills these germs in the mouth and throat. Therefore it both cures and prevents Sore Throat, etc.

Lord Glantawie writes: "I have been using Wulfs' Formamint for Sore Throat with the most satisfactory results."

Ulysses, M. writes: "I have been using Wulfs' Formamint for Sore Throat with the most satisfactory results."

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China—Brigavaria, Poly-

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Meinam, Princess Alice, Scandia, Vierwaert.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Aguenor, P.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Arabia, Nordenay.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Porous, Phoenix.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bonapart, Canton, Glenroy, Ma-

ham, Myymynd, Nubia, Peking, Svero-

no, Sitaona, Nellor.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China—Achilles, Branc-

alis, Chalista, E. Bulow, Gooben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Miyasaki Maru, Aemne, Rick-

mane Holzland Deutallion, Keemun.

Ulysses, M. writes: "I have been

using Wulfs' Formamint for Sore Throat with the most satisfactory results."

London, 14th August.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

S.S. "ST. EGBERT"

on or about 23rd August

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

S.S. "ST. EGBERT"

on or about 23rd August

For Freight and further information apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

For Freight and passage apply to

SHEWYAN TOWNS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

For Freight and passage apply to

SHEWYAN TOWNS & CO.

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